







Minimizing detection losses from time-bin quantum cryptography systems with few-mode fibre technology

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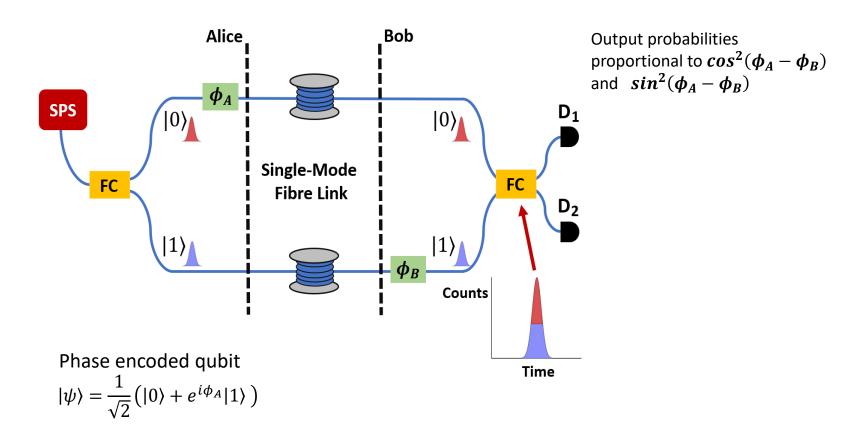
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Phase and time-bin QKD

Phase encoding



The drawback is that long interferometers are needed



Phase and time-bin QKD

Time-bin encoding

Alice Bob Single-Mode Fibre Link FC $|e\rangle$ FC $|e\rangle$ FC $|e\rangle$ FC $|e\rangle$ FC $|e\rangle$ $|e\rangle$

Time-bin encoded qubit

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|e\rangle + e^{i\phi_A}|l\rangle)$$

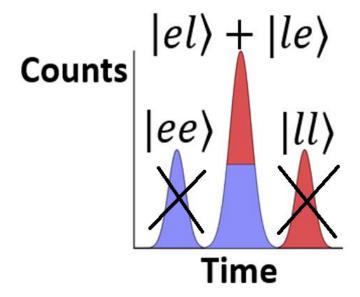
*Now only one fiber is needed

*Easier to actively stabilize



Phase and time-bin QKD

Time-bin encoding



The trade-off of using Time-bin is that we must discard information (post-selection). In the case of 2 dimensions, 50% of the information is lost

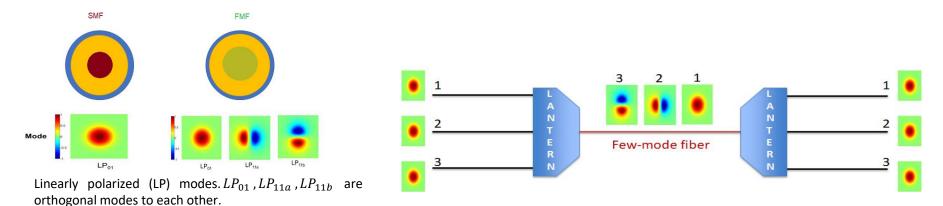


The post-selection loss gets even more pronounced at high-dimensions. It scales as (d-1)/d

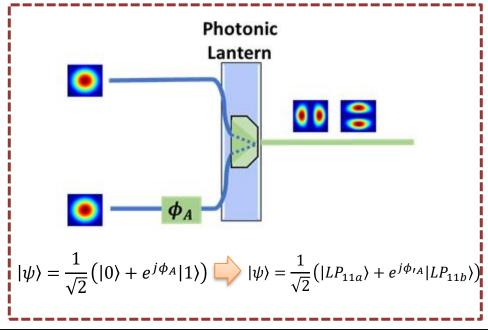
A. Alarcon, J. Argillander, G. Lima and G. B. Xavier, submitted (2021).



Spatial Mode-Division Multiplexing



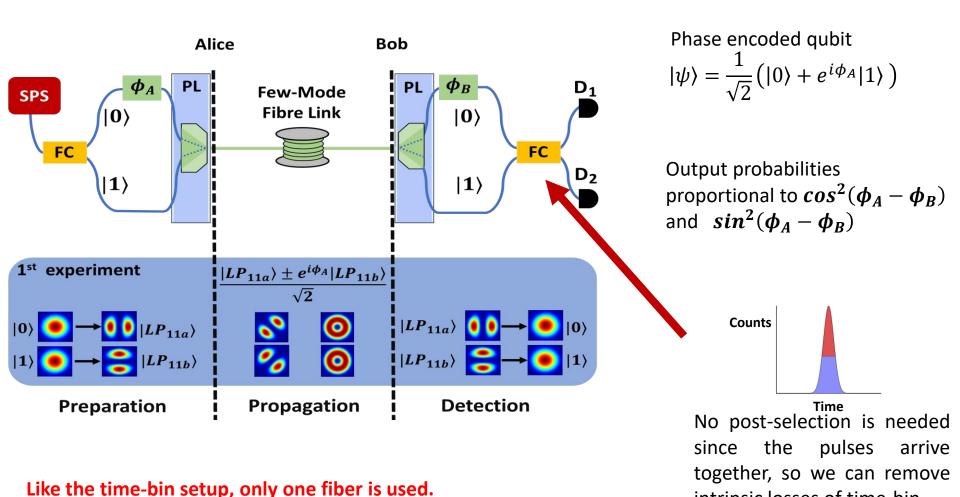
We can also map each LP mode as a basis element of the 2-dimensional state by using 2 ports of the lantern:





Our proposal

Few-mode-fiber interferometer configuration



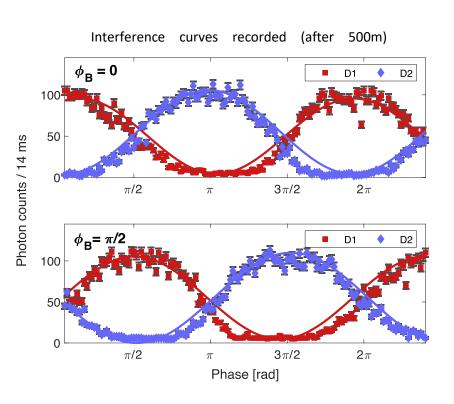
intrinsic losses of time-bin

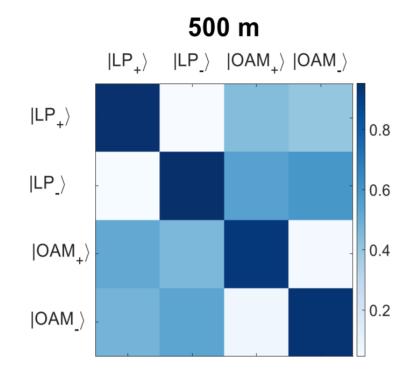


Our proposal

Single-photon regime (weak coherent pulses):

Single-photon interference fringes



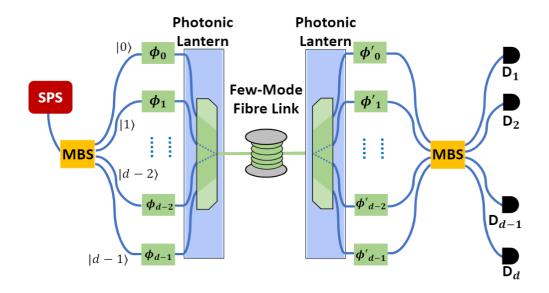


Average probability of main diagonal is 0.951 ± 0.024 for 500 m.



Where to go from here?

- Perform a complete QKD session.
- Increase the transmission distance.
- Expanding the setup to higher dimensions.



$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d}} \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \alpha_i |i\rangle$$



Thank you!

• Feel free to contact me for comments/suggestions/questions: alvaro.alarcon@liu.se



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